

THE EMAN

NO. 6.—VOL. II.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1834.

PRICE ONE CENT.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The ship *Napoleon*, arrived yesterday, furnished Liverpool dates of April 24 and London of the 23d, eight days later than before received. The following is the principal intelligence.

ENGLAND.

In the House of Commons on the 22d of April, Mr. O'Connell brought forward a modified motion upon the subject of the repeal of the Union. The terms of the motion with which the honorable and learned member concluded his speech are these:—"Select committee to inquire and report on the means by which the dissolution of the Parliament of Ireland was effected; on the effects of that measure upon Ireland, and upon the laborers in husbandry and operatives in manufactures in England; and on the probable consequences of continuing the Legislative Union between both countries."

Mr. O'Connell was the only speaker, and upon the conclusion of his speech the debate was adjourned till this day.

The resolutions of the Committee of the whole House respecting Church Rates were reported, and a bill founded thereon ordered to be brought in.

LIVERPOOL, April 24.—The number of persons that have embarked for the Americas, and our Australian possessions, from this port, from the 1st of January to the 31st March, is 4479. If emigration goes on without check, the six months terminating at the Michaelmas quarter, will, in the ordinary course, present larger proportionate numbers; and it is not improbable that the whole expatriation of the year will amount to 20,000 souls from Liverpool alone.

GREAT DESPATCH.—The packet ship *Britannia*, Capt. Sketchley, from New York, was docked on Saturday evening, commenced the discharge of cargo on Monday morning, finished the landing by two o'clock on Tuesday, and commenced taking in cargo before night. The ship is 630 tons register, and had a full and very large cargo.

FRANCE.

LONDON, April 22.—The Paris papers of the 20th of April assure us, as much by the tone of their own remarks as by the facts they mention, that tranquillity is quite restored and likely to continue. The late events can be regarded by no party as a matter of triumph, and we have no doubt that sorrow, even in those whose power was assailed, is the prevailing sentiment. The fetes that were to take place in consequence of the King's birthday will be postponed, and we hope that reason will rise superior to fear before any other violent laws receive the sanction of the Chamber. One of the Lyons papers asserts that the number of combatants on the side of the workmen did not exceed 600. The number of persons killed at Paris, in all 51, shows that as much as possible has been made of these seditious proceedings by the journals on both sides. The number of towns at which insurrectionary symptoms have been exhibited is said to be 53, indicating an extensive plan, by whoever it might have been organized.

Paris, April 19.—The Chamber of Peers yesterday held a sitting with closed doors as a Court of Justice, and took into consideration the Royal Ordinance, investing it with the power of trying the persons implicated in the late attempts against the safety of the State at Lyons, Paris, and St. Etienne. It first resolved to accept the jurisdiction, and then settle the mode of the proceedings. It afterwards, following the precedent laid down by the proceedings of the Chamber in 1820, on the conspiracy formed at that time, appointed a Committee of *Mise en Liberté*, to perform the functions of a Chamber of Council, and issue decrees, declaring there are no grounds of prosecution in favor of such of the persons accused against whom no charges are substantiated.

We are informed that, in the course of the late searches at the houses of the members, of the *Société des Droits de l'Homme*, a correspondence was found between the Paris Committee and those of Lyons,

Grenoble, Dijon, Nancy, and other great towns, dated a month back, the object of which was to concert a general insurrection at the same moment in every part of France, on the promulgation of the law against Associations. It appears also from the same documents, that delegates from the departmental committees came to Paris to receive orders from the Central Committee, while emissaries from the capital were dispatched to the provincial towns.

On Monday nearly 200 officers of the retired list presented themselves at the head quarters of the First Military Division, and requested that they might be allowed to join their comrades, who are in active service, in quelling the riots. The offer was not accepted, but a list of their names was drawn out, and transmitted to the Minister of War.

We are assured that the arrests made in the cafes and estaminets on Monday and Tuesday amounted to upwards of 800.

The remains of Captain Rey, of the 35th Regiment of the line, who fell in the late insurrection, were yesterday interred in the cemetery of Pere la Chaise, after a service in the church of Saint Vincent de Paule. The procession was followed by officers of the Staff of the King and the Prince Royal, with a great number of officers of the National Guards and a detachment from every regiment forming the garrison of Paris. Several very impressive orations were delivered over the grave.

PARIS, APRIL 20.—A letter from Nancy says, "In the evening of the 16th, Major General Gester was informed that some subalterns of the regiments under his command had had the weakness to lend an ear to some emissaries of anarchy, and were to meet during the night. Having surprised them, he caused them to be immediately arrested by the sergeants and privates of their own regiments, who on this occasion again manifested the excellent sentiments that animate them."

"Four of their subaltern officers arrived on the 17th at Nancy in chains, and were immediately set on the Metz."

"All is tranquil in this department.—*Moniteur*. The despatches received from the department of Moselle, from Strasburgh and from Lyons, announce that every thing is tranquil there.—*Moniteur*."

We learn from the *Semaphore*, that the number which we should have received yesterday was seized at the post-office, at the office of this paper, and even in the coffee-houses and other places of public resort. It contains news of so alarming a nature respecting the state of Paris on the 11th inst., that the Prefect thought it necessary to contradict him by a proclamation.

We are happy to hear that tranquillity has not been interrupted at Marseilles.

M. Dieude, Editor of the *Quotidienne*, summoned before the Court of Assizes yesterday morning, did not appear. He was accused of an offence towards the person of the King in two numbers of February last. He was condemned to a year's imprisonment for each, and a fine of 2,000 francs for the first, and another fine of 3,000 francs for the second.

The *Courier Francais* says, that the number of persons who perished at Paris on the 13th and 14th of April was 12 soldiers, 23 insurgents, or inhabitants of the streets in which the combat took place, and 11 persons killed by musket shot, whose bodies were deposited at the Morgue.—*Messenger*, April 20.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, April 19.—We are assured that some of the deputies of the opposition have arrived at Brussels, on the invitation of one of their colleagues, for the purpose of concerting together before the 22d respecting the accusation to be brought against the Ministers on account of the expulsion of foreigners.

An order of the day issued by the Minister of War, and which has been communicated to all the military authorities, enjoins the officers of all ranks not on active service, in case that troubles should break out at Brussels, to repair immediately—viz; the general and superior officers, to the War-office, where they

will await the orders of the Ministers. In other places they will go to the residence of the commandant of the place. The other officers will proceed immediately to the office of the commandant of the place, from whence they will receive their orders. Several more royal decrees have been issued enjoining foreigners to quit the kingdom.

Ghent, April 18.—Everything is tranquil here, Messrs. Pulaski and Worcell arrived here yesterday. They set out this morning for Ostend to embark for London.

For some days past workmen have been employed with extraordinary activity in repairing the fortifications of Venloo.—*Journal de la Belgique*.

SPAIN.

Letters from Madrid of the 13th, announce that the Spanish Government has agreed to acknowledge Donna Maria, and has entered into an alliance with Don Pedro's Government. These letters and others of the 8th do not confirm the change in the Spanish Ministry, which we some days ago, as well as several French journals, announced. M. Burgos had tendered his resignation, but the Regent had declined to accept it. It is again affirmed that the decree convoking the Cortes will be immediately published, and that body will meet on the 1st of May.

PARIS, 17.—Amid the disasters which have surrounded us here, it is consolatory to know that the cause of liberty is at length progressing in Spain, Burgos and Zarco del Valle having been replaced by Torreno and General Llauder: the former is unquestionably a good substitute for his predecessor. At the first deliberation of the new Ministers, it was resolved that the Cortes should be assembled within fifteen days. The details lately received with regard to military operations in Spain are quite unimportant.

PORTUGAL.

LONDON, April 22.—We have arrivals from Lisbon to the 14th, and they bring an account of the Miguelites having dispatched from Santarem a large force, which made an attack on St. Ubes on the 12th, but was repulsed with considerable loss. The attack served to elicit the zeal of the troops in Lisbon, many of whom, particularly the foreigners who were lately in disgrace, volunteered to go to St. Ubes to assist in repelling it. Their services were not accepted. The progress of General Avile in the province of Traso Montes continues, and it seems probable that the whole of the North of Portugal will in a short time be clear of the Miguelites.

SWITZERLAND.

The *Helvetie* of Porentruy has the following of the 10th instant from Berne: "For several days past alarming reports have been current in many parts of Switzerland, and more particularly in the canton of Berne, of a conspiracy to overthrow all the constitutional Governments, and every institution founded since the Revolution of July. Lucerne is said to be one of the principal centres of this reaction, and, in consequence, the Government has redoubled its vigilance, and all the patriotic committees have spontaneously resolved to form themselves into organized armed bodies, in defence of the Constitution. According to some, considerable sums have been sent from Basle to aid a second edition of the attempt of Abyberg. Lucerne being once in the power of the oligarchical party, movements will be attempted at Basle and Berne, where several of the Bernese partisans, who are said to bear some military character, have gone. The moment is considered favorable, as a part of the country is still under the stunning effects of the notes of foreign States. However this may be, the Executive Council of this canton has thought it prudent to take precautions, which some persons and even some members of the military department, consider as ill-timed. On the 8th, two companies of infantry entered Berne, with their drums beating. Two battalions are employed as picket guards. The deputation from Zurich has left Berne perfectly satisfied with the success of its mission, and we may confidently assert that com-

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 23.

plete harmony subsists between Zurich and Berne. It is generally agreed that M. de Rumigny merits the highest praise for his conduct under several recent circumstances."

THE POLES IN SWITZERLAND.—The Augsburch Gazette of the 13th inst. has the following of the 8th from Vienna:—It is generally said here that unless the Poles and other political refugees compromised by the recent attempt on Savoy, are removed from Switzerland without delay, the Germanic Governments, as well as the Northern States of Italy, will break off diplomatic communications with the Confederation, and if this should fail, resort to more coercive measures. The Ministers of the Congress are now occupied in this affair, and a Commissioner is about to be despatched to Zurich to make overtures to this effect. No one ought to be more desirous of maintaining peace in Switzerland than the Swiss authorities themselves, and the French Government. Louis Philip himself must be most anxious to see the camp of Revolutionists dispersed, as therein may be forged those weapons which may be most injurious to him.

The German papers arrived today contain a note of the French Ambassador to the Diet of Switzerland, offering to the Poles who are in Switzerland passports to go to Calais, and offering to pay their expenses to that point of embarkation. This will, it is hoped, put an end to the difficulties of the Diet, and enable the Poles to find an asylum where their presence will be less an object of suspicion, and a cause of danger. We have no room for extracts.

ZURICH, April 11.—The letter of the French Ambassador to the Directing Canton dated the 30th March, states that the French Government, in order to give to Switzerland a fresh proof of its friendship, has authorized him to deliver passports to the Polish refugees to pass through France to the Port of Calais, where they will be embarked at the expense of the State. They are allowed 15 days to pass through France; will be conveyed gratis by the public diligence, and receive two francs daily per man for their support.—*Journal de Frankfort*, April 15th.

We conclude to-day the publication of the series of valuable articles on the American banking system from Gouge's excellent work. The articles which we have published constitute the first portion of that production; the second comprises a short history of paper money and banking in the United States. This useful and well considered book ought to be in the hands of every democrat in this country—of every man who views with apprehension and distrust the growth and increase of paper money monopolies and exclusive privilege associations—of every man who wishes to preserve unimpaired his birth-right of freedom and equality.—*Evening Post*.

GETTING INTO THE WRONG BOX.—Mr. Jarvis, of Maine, a staunch friend of the Administration, has published the following card in the *Globe* of Monday:

Mr. Jarvis avails himself of the medium of the public press to offer his acknowledgments to some friend unknown, for his liberality and kindness in causing to be sent to him, at his lodgings, eight hundred of the speeches of Messrs. McDuffie, Clay, and Calhoun, folded, sealed, and directed, and only requiring the exercise of the franking privilege to be ready for distribution through the Post Office.

Mr. Jarvis is not only willing, but desirous, that the citizens of Maine should be enabled to judge understandingly between the Administration and its enemies, and he is therefore ready to give currency to these documents, provided the antidote be furnished with the bane. He therefore requests his friend unknown to supply him with an equal number of the speeches of Mr. Benton, Mr. Rives, and Mr. Grundy upon the same topics, and he pledges himself to forward the former speeches, provided they can have the latter for companions; and he has the utmost confidence in the result, if the arguments on both sides can be submitted to the intelligence of the honest and enlightened yeomanry of the State of Maine.

House of Representatives, May 17, 1834.

WILD ANIMALS.—The ship Susan, which arrived at Boston, from Cape of Good Hope, has on board seven Zebras, five Ghnus, two Ichneumons, four Quaggas, two African and one Bengal Leopard, four Ostriches, two Secretary Birds, two Ibises, fifteen Pelicans, two Jackalls, six Hyenas, eight Monkeys, a Porcupine, a Morgay, a Gazelle, an Eland, an Ant Bear, a Lioness, a Vulture, and a gigantic Crane, sixty-eight in number and all alive.

THE PRESIDENCY.

The Jackson party is in a great fermentation in New York. It is dividing into two pieces—one for Mr. Van Buren—another for Col. Johnson.—*Phil. (Bank) Cour.*

Mr. Bennett, of "buying men and votes like cattle in the market" memory, is famous for political squibs; but, unfortunately for him, they are generally destitute of the spice of truth that makes squibs effective. We in New York have heard of no such division of the Jackson party as he speaks of. The true Jackson party, by which, of course, we mean the men friendly to Jackson's measures, have long ago had their eye on the man most likely to follow those measures up, and the time is not distant when that man's thirty years faithful public service will be properly acknowledged by the people. The all-absorbing question of the currency alone has lately prevented the democrats of New York from following up the movements of their western brethren in favor of RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky, as the successor of ANDREW JACKSON in the Presidential chair.

SPECIE.—The quantity of specie entered at the Custom House in New York from foreign places between the 28th of March and 12th of May, a period of seven weeks, was, of gold \$83,238 silver, \$2,864,339,—total, \$2,947,677. The period commences after some of the large importations were made, and there have been constantly large receipts from New Orleans. We should believe that the amount of specie received at this port since the 1st of January could not be less than the whole of Gov. Marcy's loan [\$6,000,000].—*Journal of Com.*

"Where shall we get specie enough, if we abolish Paper Money?"

SUNSHINE.—The Sun, a penny contemporary, contains the following

Bull.—The Man, a penny sheet, has been published in this city some months, with a cut representing a woman at the head of the paper.

There's a streak of Sunshine, for you, reader. The editor of the bright luminary seems to think it very curious that man and woman should go together. He is probably about to join the Shakers. Why did he not think of it before?

On the 1st of April, a slave at St. Louis, Mo. was awarded by the jury before whom he was tried for an assault and battery upon a white woman, to receive 750 lashes! The court granted him a new trial, on the ground that he could not survive the punishment.

Mr. Editor—has the General Trades' Union decided on the 2d of July as the day for the National Delegates to meet? If not, I should be pleased to be informed when the appointed time is. I should judge the 2d rather too near the 4th. If the time is not appointed, let us have it in August. A MECHANIC.

We have before stated that it is the desire of the Boston Union that the day should not be so near the Fourth of July, as they had resolved upon celebrating that day previous to the proposal of a National Convention. The Trades' Union of this city will meet, we believe, on Tuesday next, when they will probably decide upon the day.—*Ed. Man.*

BITERS BIT.—The New Orleans Mercantile Advertiser, says that it is rumored that FORGERIES to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars have been committed on the Consolidated Association Bank, of that city.

WIG THEATRICALS.—McDuffie plays Richard on the Baltimore wharves, and Crocket favors the good people here by enacting Punch on the eastern front of the Exchange. The part of Judy is sustained by a number of distinguished individuals, too tiresome to mention.—*Pennsylvanian.*

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, May 20.

No business of importance was done. Mr. White gave notice that he should to-morrow, at as early an hour as practicable, move the Senate to go into Executive business.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, May 20.

The greater part of the session was spent on the subject of the Kentucky contested election. No other business of general interest was transacted.

FORGERY.—A gentleman of this city, (says the New Orleans Advertiser of the 5th inst.) of the highest respectability, and large family connexions, and a director of a bank, has disappeared, and it is discovered that he has been for a long time passing committing forgeries to a vast amount.

"TWO NEW STATES.—By reference to our congressional head, it will be seen that a bill has been reported for the admission of Michigan and Arkansas Territories into the Union. We rejoice at this, for the enlargement of our Union will but add to its strength and permanency."

We find the above in some of our exchange papers. Our House of Lords have put down the pretensions of Michigan and Arkansas. Like the British peers, they are unwilling to permit new creations of Senators, lest the People should get the upper hand in the Senate.—*Globe.*

Ebenezer Avery and his wife were lately committed to the jail of Bradford county, Pa., on a charge of murdering on the 1st instant, the mother and sister of Avery. The prisoners were residents of Troy township, and the deceased had been living with the son and brother for several months past. On the week previous to their death, they were both taken suddenly ill, and died in the course of a few days as it is believed by poison administered by the prisoners.

The Courier and Enquirer publishes correspondence from France of such an anti liberal nature that even that print, not remarkable for scrupulousness, feels constrained to apologize for it. That their correspondent is not an American is betrayed by his cockneyisms. "Immediately he did it" it is a form of expression used by those who were born and brought up within sound of Bow-bells. It is to be hoped that the People of this country are not to derive their political notions of French republicanism through the prejudiced medium of aristocratic and interested English writers.—*Post.*

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The Coroner held an inquest over the body of a man found drowned in Coffee House Slip, early on Thursday morning. He was dressed in a blue coat and drab pantaloons, and upon searching his person papers were found, by which it appeared that his name was Michael Smith, and that he recently came from England. He appeared to have been in the water several days. The Jury found a verdict of "death by accidental drowning."

THE INHABITANTS OF JAMAICA, it is said, are looking with great anxiety to the first of August next—that being the period fixed by act of Parliament for the slaves to take upon themselves their new relations of apprentices to their present owners. There are daily instances of removals from the Island, by persons of the first respectability, owing to the apprehension that after the period above mentioned, some violent scenes will take place among the blacks.

SALEM, May 19.—A letter from New Bedford gives the following account of the Catharine's loss, of Sandwich Islands—"The light in the cabin by some means upset, and set fire to some papers, and when discovered the cabin was in flames, the 2d mate having barely time to escape, 1st officer being on deck. Some powder exploded before the crew left her, (some without their jackets) blowing off the stern." She was insured in this town for \$18,000.

CHOLERA.—The New Orleans Advertiser of the 30th ult. says—

"There have been several cases of Cholera in this city which have proved fatal, yet we do not think it epidemical, and that it may be avoided by prudence. The cases, so far, have been generally confined to the boats."

(From the Journal of Commerce.)

ISTHMS OF PANAMA—RAILROAD FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC.

We mentioned in a late number, the receipt of Panama papers to April 6th. They are published under the title of *Commercio Libre* (Free Trade) and each sheet bears on its margin the word "gratis." The *Commercio Libre* appears to be the result of a joint effort on the part of several public spirited men in Panama to arouse public attention and interest in behalf of the contemplated Railroad from that city to Porto-Bello, connecting the commerce of the Pacific with that of the Atlantic. It is conducted with very considerable talent, and every number is in part devoted to the great subject which it was intended to advocate.—The Panamians appear to be thoroughly impressed with the belief that the highway of commerce is very soon to pass by their doors, and that the Isthmus is destined to be one of the most wealthy, populous, and influential portions of the globe. And in truth they are not alone in this expectation. "I venture to predict," says M. de Pradt, "that the Isthmus of Panama will in a very short time be subjected to the powerful action of Art, which will connective means to open a direct route from Europe to the western shores of America and those of Asia bordering on the Pacific, and from the whole American coast to Europe. Then will commence a great commercial revolution, favorable to the three parts of the world, and to the new continents of the South Sea. This result surpasses what the imagination of man can conceive. And what will have produced this result? The emancipation, i. e. to say, the civilization of America."

"Independence being once established," says the author of the Geographical, Topographical, Agricultural, Commercial, and Political Description of Colombia, "her sons will immediately open a communication with Japan, China, and India. Their coasts on the Pacific side give them great advantages over European nations. Porto-bello and Nicaragua will be, in the course of a few years, the emporium whither all America on the Atlantic side, and probably all Europe, will go to purchase the merchandize of the Indies.—This change in that important trade, will produce as great a change in the wealth and relative power of nations, as did the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope."

Humboldt speaks of the Isthmus as a place "destined to change the face of the commercial system of nations."

The Peru *Mercurio* says, "The road project and a liberal commercial enactment, will make that beautiful country the emporium of commerce, and raise us a city more wealthy than Guanajuato of the Mexican States, Potosi of Bolivia, Pasco of Peru, or Huasco of Chili. There is no doubt of it. Panama, situated on the Isthmus which connects the Pacific with the Atlantic, and communicates freely with all the civilized world, is going to exert a great influence upon the commerce of Asia, Europe, and the two Americas."

Now, though we are far from being so confident as these respectable authorities, that any great change in the course of commerce will be effected by the "action of Art" in the Isthmus, unless it should extend to the construction of a *Ship Canal* between the two Oceans, yet as commercial Editors, we must not fail to apprise our readers of what is going on there, though it were only the building of a good carriage road from the Atlantic to the Pacific. At present the communication is attended with much difficulty; partly on account of the extreme roughness of the surface, and partly for want of the necessary enterprise to make the best of the obstacles of nature. From the alledged discovery, within three months past, of a comparatively level route from Panama to Porto-bello, it would seem that the intervening region had not even been thoroughly explored. The distance between the two places, according to the gazetteers, is thirty-seven miles: though by the course now travelled, it is a good deal more. The newly discovered route, which passes near Cruces, reduces it to about 35 miles. By the next arrival we may expect the report of the Commissioners appointed to explore this route. They left Panama about the 25th of March, and had not returned on the 6th of April.

We have already mentioned that a subscription of \$90,800 had been raised in Panama for the construction of the proposed Rail-road, in addition to which there is little doubt that it will receive aid from the government. President Santander recommends it, and so does likewise the

Secretary of State. There is every reason to believe that the work will be speedily accomplished.

As a further inducement for foreign merchants to make use of that channel of communication with the Pacific, the people of the Isthmus have solicited the Congress of New Granada to abolish the tonnage and transit duties at the ports of Panama and Porto-bello, and also to permit powder, tobacco and rum, to pass across the Isthmus for the ports of South America.

In connexion with this Rail Road, the steam-boat project of our countrymen William Radcliff, may be advantageously revived, viz: to establish a line of steam-boats from Callao (in Peru) to Panama, and from Porto-bello to New York; to be so arranged that passengers in either direction may travel the whole distance without any break in the line. In this way, says Mr. Radcliff, passengers [from Callao] to New York, instead of going 4800 leagues around Cape Horn, in a voyage of four months, and at an expense of \$300 to \$400, besides the risk of health and deprivation of comforts, can arrive at the same destination by going 1100 leagues, in 18 days actual travelling, or 27 including stoppage, at an expense of \$200, with safety, convenience and pleasure, besides the advantage of being able to visit various places, and attend to some business on the route."

THE LOCUSTS—COMING.

BALTIMORE, May 20.—The Locusts are now very near the surface of the ground, and the hogs in the neighborhood of Howard's park are banqueting on them with much gusto, turning up the soil in all directions to reach them. A very respectable inhabitant of Germantown, Pennsylvania, who has resided in that town for seventy-four years, mentioned to the editor of the Philadelphia United States Gazette the curious fact that locusts not only appear every seventeen years, but that they make their appearance in great numbers always on the 25th of May. The informant recollects their advent on the 25th of May, 1766, then six years old; he has since recorded their coming on the 25th of May, 1763
25th of May, 1800
25th of May, 1817

Their holes may now be seen in ploughing, or under boards laying on the ground, preparing to come forth on Sunday week, 25th inst.

It is remarked that occasionally a few locusts are seen creeping out of their hiding places before the 25th, but they return again to join the crowd.—*Gaz.*

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—The locusts made their appearance yesterday in great numbers in the public squares of the city. The last visitation was in May 1817.

NUTRIA SKINS.—We are sorry to learn, by a Buenos Ayres paper of March 22d, that the Nutria species have been almost destroyed, in consequence of a long drought and frequent rains which followed. In order to preserve a race so important to the trade and commerce of Buenos Ayres, the government has ordered that Nutrias shall not be hunted or killed for the space of two years from the 15th of last March. An account was to be taken of all the Nutria skins then in hand, and after 45 days such skins were not to be introduced into the market.

P. S. Since writing the above, we have been favored with the following extract of a letter from

Buenos Ayres, March 28d, 1834.

"I herewith enclose you an edict of the government, prohibiting the killing or selling of Nutrias or their skins for the space of two years from date, and only 45 days allowed previous to the law being in force. Fine and seizure of the goods are the punishment, which no doubt will be strictly adhered to.—*Jour. of Com.*

AN AMUSING ACCIDENT transpired, a few weeks since, in a town about 20 miles from this city. Our informant wishes us to keep secret the names of the place and individuals, for certain reasons, and has induced us to comply with his request.

An old gentleman and lady, who tenanted a miserable old hut, at the bottom of a very steep hill, in the town of —, were alarmed at the intrusion of a strange visitor, whose monstrous weight broke through the roof of their dwelling, and fell across the bed of the venerable pair, which, as good luck would have it, not being overstocked with feathers of which it was composed, lay lower than the level of the bedstead, and consequently preserved them from immediate destruction.

The fall being attended with a loud groan, the old

folks thought that his cloven footed majesty had paid them a visit; and their suspicions were confirmed by the old lady, who, on putting her hand out of bed, soon discovered a cloven foot, a long tail, and several other members, which the old evil one is said to possess. Belzebub was immediately bantered with prayers by goody, while the old man laid hold of a good oak stick which had long been his trusty defender; but neither prayers nor blows availed any thing. The groans increased at every blow, which caused the old lady to threaten that she would bring the parson; to accomplish which, she ventured out of bed; but judge of their surprise and astonishment, when, on procuring a light, they found how much they had slandered the prince of darkness, it being an unfortunate old cow, who had rolled from the summit of the hill, and falling through the hatch, had thus unceremoniously intruded herself into their bed-chamber.—*Boston Sun.*

NOTICE.

A Western Union Emigrating Society having been formed for the purpose of settling in one of the Western States, those persons who are disposed to join such Society are respectfully requested to attend an adjourned meeting THIS EVENING, at the GLOBE TAVERN, corner of Amity and Mercer streets, at 7 o'clock. my 23 1t.*

NOTICE.

To the Journeymen Ladies' Cordwainers' of the city of New York.

An extra meeting of the Ladies' Cordwainers' Society will be held on Monday evening, May 26th, 1834, at 7 o'clock, at the 14th Ward Hotel, corner of Grand and Elizabeth streets. Punctual attendance of members is requested, as business of importance will be laid before the meeting. Those who are not members are respectfully invited to come forward and join. ORAMEL BINGHAM, Sec'y.

my 23d 3tw 1t*

BAKERS' SOCIETY MEETING.

The Members of the Bakers' Trades' Union Society will take place on Saturday evening next, May 24, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of giving those members who were not present at the regular meeting an opportunity of paying up their dues. By order.

PHILIP RYAN, Secretary.

my 22 3tw 1t

INSURANCE OF LETTERS.

Money sent by Mail to any Post Office in the United States, or the British North American Provinces, will be insured by application to B. BATES, at the New York Post Office. Ample security is given for the repayment of the money, if lost.

RATES OF INSURANCE.

\$25 and under,	\$0 50 cents.
50 do.	75
100 do.	1 00
1000 per cent.	
2000 do.	
5000 do.	

Any sum above \$5000, such premium as may be agreed on. my 17 1t

MARRIAGES.

May 22, at Brooklyn, J. A. Perry to Emily Constable.
May 20, at Blooming Grove, Orange co. Marcus Sears, M. D. to Mary Caldwell.

DEATHS.

May 21, in the 27th year of his age, John D. Meier, son of Caspar Meier.
May 22, Susan Kittredge Osgood, relict of the late Moses Field, aged about 40.
May 5, at Mobile, Rev. Walter Monteith, of New York.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Packet ship South America, Waterman, fm Liverpool Ap. 16.
Ship John Elizabeth, Churchill, fm Dublin, 12th April.
Ship Napoleon, Smith, fm Liverpool, April 24.
Ship Indiana, Churchill, 14 ds fm Mobile.
Ship Sarah, Benson, fm Liverpool, April 15.
Barque Oberlin, Stone, Liverpool, 18th March.
Br. Brig Caroline, Ayre, Newcastle, Eng., March 26.
Br. Brig Ebenezer, Marshall, Biddford, Eng., April 3.
Brig Elizabeth, Briggs, fm Madeira April 8th.
Schr. Susan Mary, Snow, Newbern.
Schr. Gen. Giles, Stout, Philadelphia.
Schr. Bravo, Smith, Apalachicola.
Schr. Harvey, Sinclair, Virginia.
Schr. Tropic, Hall, Cherrystone.
Schr. Susan Mary, Harding, Wilmington.
Sloop Jane & Mary, Rook, Philadelphia.

CLEARED.

Ship Roger Stewart, (Br.) Ker, Charleston—Barque S. J. H. Burrows, Giles, Rio Janeiro and a market—Brigs Swan, Clarke, Port au Prince; Charlotte, Curtis, Havana; Newton, (Br.) Bell, Liverpool; Belle, Phillips, Beaufort, N. C.; Henry, Gerts, Portland, Me.—Schr. Hercules, (Br.) Lockhart, Yarmouth, N. S.; Climax, Peterson, Galveston Bay, Texas; Virginia, Woglom, Petersburg; Julia Martling, Oakley, Baltimore; Control, Denison, do.; Combridge, Hall, Boston; Superb, Stetson, do.; Salem, Eldridge, Salem.

A PICTURE.

A thousand faults in man we find,
Merit in him we seldom meet;
Man is inconstant and unkind;
Man is false and indiscreet;
Man is capricious, jealous, free—
He's insincere, trifling too,
And yet the Women all agree,
For want of better he must do.

THE LORDS SPIRITUAL.

"Wolves shall succeed for teachers, greivous wolves,
Who all the sacred mysteries of heaven
To their own vile advantages shall turn
Of Lucre and ambition—
Then shall they seek to avail themselves of names
Places and titles, and with these to join
Secular power." MILTON.

CALCUTTA, OR THE CITY OF PALACES.

This metropolis and commercial emporium of the East (now containing one million and a half of inhabitants) so late as 1717 was a small straggling village with a few clusters of huts, the inhabitants of which were husbandmen, endeavoring to reclaim the surrounding forests and swamps, which extended even to where Chandpaul Ghaut now stands; it is not inaptly termed the "City of Palaces," and the vast amount of trade carried on will be seen in the Chapter on Commerce. The city is divided into streets which cross each other at right angles with large and handsome squares throughout, particularly in the European part of the metropolis, each square having in its centre an extensive reservoir of the Ganges water, with green sloping banks planted with verdant shrubs. The residence of the Governor General is of nearly equal in magnitude to any palace in Europe. The architecture is of the Ionic order, with arcades all round on a rustic basement. The palace has four wings connected by circular passages, in order to secure a free admission of air from whatever quarter the wind may blow. The grand entrance is to the North, where there is an immense arch of steps, beneath which carriages drive up to set down; on the south side is a circular colonnade with a splendid dome. In the centre of the building are two magnificent state rooms, the lower paved with dark grey marble supported by numerous doric columns resembling the Parian marble, the upper or ball room is floored with exquisitely polished dark grained woods, supported by beautiful Ionic pillars. The Viceregal canopy and chairs of state are of light and beautiful construction. The apartments are lighted by a profusion of cut glass lustres suspended from a painted ceiling, with gold mouldings. The entrance gates are of a grand and imposing appearance, and the square round the palace is tastefully laid out, particularly since Lady William Bentinck's arrival in Bengal. The other public buildings are on a noble scale and even the private mansions are built in the fascinating style of Grecian architecture.

THE BATTURE CONTROVERSY.—Those of our readers who lived in the days of Jefferson's administration, in the active scenes of life, probably recollect some thing about this extraordinary controversy, which, from a writer in the New York Observer, we perceive, is continued even unto this day. The Batture, so called by the French, is the land made by the mud washed down the Mississippi, from the valley above, and deposited, by the action of the water, along its banks at the city of New Orleans. In this way has land been made on which are now built many stores and houses of immense value. It is this land, the batture, about which so much litigation has been had. The correspondent of the Observer gives the following account of this controversy:

"By the laws of France all battures belong to the crown or rather the government. And as the U. S. Government bought Louisiana from France, they claimed this batture upon the score of the French laws. The city of New Orleans also claimed it. The heirs of Bertrand and Gravier who were the original owners of the ground on which the city stands, claimed it. And lastly the front proprietors, that is, the owners of lots opposite to the disputed ground, claimed it.

The first suit was brought, about 1806, by John Gravier, who claimed the whole property against the city of New Orleans. Gravier gained this suit. Mr. Livingston bought his claim, and took possession of the property, but was turned out of it by the United States Marshal, upon the order of Mr. Jefferson, about 1808 or '9. No decision took place. Mr. L. was again turned out, but still maintained his

claim. In the next place he was sued by the front proprietors, but compromised the matter with them. And finally he was sued by other heirs of Bertrand & Gravier, who were coheirs with John Gravier. As Mr. Livingston lost this suit, he of course lost the greater part of the property; so that by this loss, together with the compromise with the front proprietors, he was left in possession of a small portion of the original batture. He realized enough, however, it is believed, to pay the debt due the government, occasioned by the malversations of his subordinates, when he was collector of New York.

Mr. Livingston prosecuted Mr. Jefferson for turning him out of the possession of this batture. This celebrated suit was tried in the United States Court for the District of Virginia. But Mr. L. was nonsuited, or rather the cause was not issued, the Court deciding that as the offence which Mr. Jefferson had committed as President, was committed in Louisiana, and not in the District of Virginia, it must be tried in Louisiana. But as Mr. J. was never caught in Louisiana, no further suit was had against him. The case, however, occasioned, as the lawyers well know, two celebrated books, one from Mr. Jefferson, and the other by Mr. Livingston, in reply, in which, I am inclined to think, he has gained a complete victory over the Philosopher of Monticello.

A very recent suit respecting the batture since formed, is now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Livingston has not gained much in this longed-vexed affair. It is honorable to him, however, that he has lived down all the unpopularity through which he passed in this business, and is considered a truly amiable, honorable, and able man. He has had nothing to do with this last suit except as counsel.—*Bridgeport Farmer.*

GALVINISM.—The most astonishing experiments on record of Galvinism, are those made by Dr. Ure, at Glasgow, on the body of a murderer, after he had hung an hour at the gallows. An imprehensive account of those experiments will be found in the work under review; but we have not space to copy it in detail. In the first experiment with the galvanic fluid, every muscle of the body was agitated with conclusive movements. In the second, one of the legs was thrown out with such violence as nearly to overthrow one of the assistants. In the next experiment, full laborious breathing was established; the chest alternately heaving and falling. In another experiment, the muscles of the face was thrown into fearful action.—Rage, horror, despair, anguish and ghastly smiles united their hideous expression in the murderer's face, surpassing far the wildest expression of a Fuseli or a Kean. At this period, several of the spectators were forced to leave the room, from terror or sickness, and one gentleman. In another experiment, the fingers moved rapidly, like those of a performer on the violin; and an assistant who tried to close the hand, found it open forcibly in spite of all his efforts. In the last trial, one of the conductors was applied to a slight incision in the tip of the forefinger, the fist being previously clenched, when this finger was instantly extended, and, from the convulsive movements of the arm, the murderer seemed to point to the different spectators, many of whom thought he had come to life.—*Amer. Quar. Review.*

Two clerical gentlemen having called on a reverend brother in the country at rather an early hour in the morning, found the minister in bed, so were ushered into the garden to look about them till his reverence could get himself in a condition to receive them. Finding John, the minister's man, busy at work, one of them entered into familiar conversation with this "lesser prop of the church," and amongst other things inquired, "Weel, John, how long ha'e ye been with the minister?" "Indeed," quoth John, "I have been twa score years, sir." "Aye, twa score years! then ye'll be able to preach yourself by this time, John?" "Na, na, sir," replied honest John, "I canna preach, but I dinna think but I could draw a few inferences." "Weel, John," continued his interrogator, "What inferences would ye draw fra that portion of Scripture which says, 'the ass snuffeth up the east wind?' " "If I were to draw any," replied the minister's man, shaking his head slowly and significantly, "it would be, that he would snuff lang at it ere he would get fat on't."—*Caledonian Mercury.*

PRINTING.

Job Printing, of every description, executed, at short notice, at the office of the Working Man's Advocate, No. 6 Thames street.

WOOLLEY'S PATENT PREMIUM BED-STEADS. Persons desirous of purchasing Bedsteads, whether the sofa, chair sideboard, counter, or ordinary will find it to their material advantage to call and examine those manufactured at the corner of Broadway and White Street, by E. S. WOOLLEY. The ordinary Bedsteads of his manufacture have sackings bottoms so constructed as to be tightened with a key—an invention universally pronounced superior to any other plan for the sacking bottom on Bedsteads. The Cot Bedsteads are of equal finish and pleasing appearance with the ordinary bedsteads; have sackings similarly constructed with them, and can be taken down at will with the utmost ease and rapidity. Woolley's Sofa Bedsteads, for beauty, durability, economy and accommodation, defy competition—they will contain a durable sacking bottom bedstead, with bed and bedding, without the least injury to their beauty or use as a parlor sofa. These bedsteads have been considered of such decided superiority, as to uniformly receive the first premiums at the last three successive anniversaries of the American Institute. Attention is respectfully invited to the "Chair Bedstead," invented for the accommodation of the sick. This invention has proved so successful as to receive the general approbation of the Medical Profession, and is of such great benefit to persons confined to the bed, that it is believed every family would avail themselves of its use if they would but call and examine its utility. More explicit description is deemed needless, as persons wishing to purchase will call and examine for themselves, and the proprietor is confident that all, upon observation, will be convinced of the advantage in economy and comfort to be derived from Bedsteads of his manufacture. my24

KNOWLEDGE AND INDUSTRY.—The following publications, calculated to promote Useful Knowledge and to enable Useful Industry to obtain its just compensation, are for sale at the office of the Working Man's Advocate, No. 6 Thames street, New York.

HARD TIMES, and a Remedy therefor, SIX ESSAYS ON EDUCATION, from the New York Daily Sentinel, (stereotype edition.) \$0 02

AN ADDRESS TO THE WORKING MEN OF NEW ENGLAND, on the state of Education, and on the condition of the Producing Classes in Europe and America—with particular reference to the effects of Manufacturing (as now conducted,) on the health and happiness of the poor, and on the safety of our Republic. Delivered in Boston, Charlestown, Cambridgeport, Waltham, Dorchester, Mass.; Portland, Saco, Me.; and Dover, N. H. By Seth Luther. (Second Edition.) 64

USEFUL KNOWLEDGE for the Producers of Wealth, being an Enquiry into the nature of Trade, the Currency, the Protective and Internal Improvement systems, and into the origin and Effects of Banking and Paper Money. By William H. Hale. 181

THE MODE OF PROTECTING DOMESTIC INDUSTRY, consistently with the desires both of the North and the South, by operating on the currency. By Clinton Roosevelt. 20

A SHORT HISTORY OF PAPER MONEY AND BANKING in the United States, including an account of Provincial and Continental Paper Money. To which is prefixed an Inquiry into the Principles of the System, with considerations of its effects on morals and happiness. The whole intended as a plain exposition of the way in which paper money and money corporations affect the interests of different parts of the community. By Wm. M. Gouge. \$1 00

Most of the above works are for sale by the quantity at a liberal discount from the retail prices, which are given. Orders from the country (with directions as to the means of forwarding the books) promptly attended to. my17

DIARRHEA, OR BOWEL COMPLAINT, AND CHOLERA MORBUS.—A specific which effects a cure of either of the above disorders, generally in one or two hours, is sold by George D. Coggeshall, Druggist, general agent for New York, No. 521 Pearl street, corner of Rose street; R. P. Tanner & Co., corner of Broadway and Grand street; E. C. & R. E. Moss, corner of Grand and Cannon streets; and H. N. Gamble, No. 91 Bowery. Price, 25 cents per bottle, which cures from 2 to 5 cases.

This medicine has been used in several thousand cases, and it is believed not to have failed to give immediate relief in one of an hundred. It is equally efficacious in the disorders of adults and children. It is of importance that the medicine be used in the early stage of the disease, if practicable. Where it has been so used, it has not been known to fail of success.

Families and travellers, at this season, will find it advantageous to be provided against sudden attacks. my24tf

TAILORING.—JAMES YOUNG, Merchant Tailor, No. 295 Division street, respectfully informs his numerous friends and Customers, and the Public in general, that he continues to make Coats, Vests, and Pantaloon, at the following reduced prices, viz.

COATS made and trimmed for from \$6 00 to \$8 00
PANTALOONS and VESTS . . . 1 50 to 1 75
The articles will be all of superior workmanship and warranted to fit. my24

WORKS ON THE CURRENCY.—For sale at the office of this paper—
Gouge's American Banking System, Price \$1 00
Cobbett's Paper against Gold, 75
Hale's "Useful Knowledge for the Producers," &c. 181
Roosevelt's "Mode of Protecting Domestic Industry," &c. 20
my17 if

G. W. ROBBINS, Boot Maker, has removed from 71 Chambers street to 309½ Broadway, between Duane street and the Hospital. my17 tf

OLD PAPERS.—A considerable quantity for sale at the office of the Working Man's Advocate. my24

"THE MAN" is published by GEORGE H. EVANS, at the office of the WORKING MAN'S ADVOCATE, No. 6 Thames street, near the City Hotel, Broadway.

ADVERTISING, 75 cents a square one insertion, and 25 for each subsequent one; or, \$30 a year for a square.

* * * The first volume of "The Man," (300 pages) may be had at the office, or of the carriers, price 75 cents.